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IRONBOUND

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Kids & The Arts Make For Summer Fun

by Joseph Della Fave

"I never knew I could like dance so much," said Pedro Oliveira, much to his surprise.

"I loved the chocolate milk, and I want to learn to play the piano," exclaimed Tiago Silva.

Sharif Battle chimed in with, "I want to paint and build cities and make dinosaurs all the time."

And Stephanie Gomes summed it up for everyone, "We had so much fun!"

These were just some of the comments of the 40 youngsters, ages 7-12, who participated in the Ironbound Community Corporation's seven week **Summer Arts Program** at the Community School at 432 Lafayette St.

The full day (8:30 AM - 3:00 PM) Arts Program offered children breakfast, lunch and snacks in addition to four arts classes each day. Professional artists, including painters, dancers, actors, playwrights, and musicians, shared their love for the arts, and guided the children through their creative exercises.

Examples of the childrens' creations included their model "Ironbound City", built with clothespins and ice cream sticks; numerous paintings, from glow in the dark Solar Systems to giant murals to surrealistic works; felt story quilts; robot mobiles; and even Batman costumes for a performance.

Acting and dance classes introduced new ways for the children to express themselves, understand the need for discipline and hard work, and still have fun. In writing classes, the children created their own plays, sometimes wild and silly and other times seriously talking about the world around them.

At first, some were surprised by the work they created; later, the children saw each work as special and something to be proud of. They found a new excitement in and appreciation of art and artists, and many discovered their own



Students in the Summer Arts Program practice tumbling in a dance and movement class.

artistic skills, and made new friends from around Ironbound.

The children also took weekly trips to the Newark and Montclair Museums and once to Waterloo Village to visit an Indian village and museum.

The Ironbound Community Corporation hopes to run the Summer Arts Program again next year as long as the funding is available. Interested artists, neighbors, donors, and parents should contact the Ironbound Community Corporation, 344-7210.

Essex County Town Meeting

Join us to let our politicians know the issues which really concern us: health care, jobs, housing, education, and more.

Sunday, Oct. 18, 2 - 5 PM

Seton Hall Law School

(corner Raymond Blvd. & McCarter Hwy)

Call N.J. SANE for more information: 744-3263
Sponsored by: South Mountain SANE, Citizens Federal Budget Campaign, & Foreign Policy Association.

Problems At The Garbage Incinerator Continue: DEPE Ammonia Answer Blasted At Public Hearing

The garbage incinerator on Blanchard St. in Ironbound has been giving off too much nitrogen oxide from its stacks ever since it started operating 20 months ago. The DEPE has fined the garbage incinerator for this problem. (The garbage incinerator has also been fined for giving off too much mercury - see separate article).

Nitrogen oxide pollutes the air, and eventually causes acid rain, and high ozone levels. High ozone levels can cause severe respiratory problems.

Because they know it is a serious problem, the DEPE is suggesting that ammonia be injected into the furnaces. Then a special device, called a selective non-catalytic reduction system (SNCR) would be used to reduce the amount of nitrogen oxide which is given off from the stacks.

The DEPE held a public hearing in the middle of the summer at Essex County College to get comments about this new proposal.

"Ammonia spills can be very dangerous," said June Kruszewski, president of the Board of the Ironbound Community Corporation. "We already have seen the effects of ammonia when the Ballantine Brewery was being taken down and an ammonia tank ruptured. Children had to be taken to the hospital, and St. Aloysius School had to be evacuated."

Karen Szczepanski from the N.J. Environmental Federation said, "Each year, there are hundreds of accidents involving ammonia, resulting in injuries and some deaths. The Environmental Protection Agency's Acute Hazardous Events Data Base (1989) ranks ammonia as the sixth most frequent chemical in accidents resulting in injury or death."

"This DEPE proposal would require the transport and storage of large quantities of ammonia into a densely populated metropolitan



Karen Szczepanski talks about accidents with ammonia at the DEPE Public Hearing.

area. Because of its known risk to public health - the history of accidents with ammonia during transportation and storage - this proposal should be rejected. This proposal would present an additional threat to health of families living near the incinerator."

Madelyn Hoffman, from the Grass Roots Environmental Organization (GREO) said, "The people of Ironbound called for better pollution control devices on this incinerator BEFORE it was even built. The DEPE allowed this incinerator to be built, and go on polluting the air for 2 years, before trying to do anything about it. And now the solution they propose is going to create even more of a problem."

"The best solution would be to shut this garbage incinerator down, and recycle and compost the maximum amount of garbage possible, and landfill the rest," said Dr. Melvin Finstein, an Environmental Science Professor at Cook College.

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Malvern St. Residents Continue To Fight

The residents of Malvern St. are not about to give up. For 2 years, they have been living with trucks illegally double parked in their streets, cars parked on their sidewalks, and vibrations damaging their homes. But Malvern St. residents have continued to try to get a solution to problems they say are caused by the operations of A.T. Fiore, located at 231 Malvern St.

During July and September, residents met with the 3rd Precinct Police Captain, Robert Rankin, and Councilman Martinez, about the parking problems. The Captain promised to ticket all illegally parked vehicles. Of special concern to the people at the meeting were the garbage trucks from A.T. Fiore's.

According to Title 23, Chapter 5 of the city of Newark's revised ordinances, on-street parking of trucks, truck cabs, truck trailers and buses exceeding 4 tons in weight and capacity is prohibited at any time. Commercial vehicles under 4 tons are prohibited from parking on any street in the city between the hours of 11:00 PM and 5:00 AM. Before the meetings some police officers claimed to be ignorant of this ordinance.

The nature of A.T. Fiore's operation has been a major issue for Malvern St. residents for the past 2 years. The City Law Department is still challenging whether Fiore has a legal certificate of occupancy to carry on his business. "The City has dragged this out too long," said Mr. Jose Santos, a neighbor. "The City illegally permitted this operation and has been promising to shut it down. But we still haven't gotten any action." Mr. Santos and other residents are now speaking to their own lawyers.

Fiore's is supposed to use the site only for recycling. However, neighbors report trucks are illegally bringing garbage to the site, and sorting it out from recyclables there. This would be a violation of the Solid Waste Management Act. The DEPE and the County have inspected the site, and have not reported finding anything illegal.

Neighbors are also complaining because the vibrations caused by dropping the dumpsters from the truck onto the floor have caused cracks in the walls and foundations of nearby homes. Several people are hiring lawyers about this.

"We are not going to stop fighting till justice is done and A.T. Fiore acts like a responsible neighbor," said Mr. Santos. "That means no trucks on the streets, no parking cars on the sidewalks, no vibrations, and no bringing garbage onto a residential street."

Ammonia

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Several speakers pointed out other alternatives which could be used to reduce nitrogen oxide. Separating the items which are high in nitrogen from the rest of the garbage is one of the best ways." The incinerator operator would have to remove grass clippings, leaves and other yard waste which contain high amounts of nitrogen from the waste stream," said Joe Nardone, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW).

Rev. Jim Reisner from the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth said, "It is unbelievable that we are considering major redesign for an incinerator which is not even 2 years old. This shows that the incinerator should never have been built. I believe that if this incinerator was proposed for neighborhoods where the average income is over \$40,000 a year, it never would have been built in the first place. But why pour good money after bad? It's like rearranging the chairs on the deck of the Titanic as it is sinking. Close the incinerator before any more damage is done."

Rhode Island Bans Garbage Incinerators!

The State of Rhode Island has completely banned garbage incineration!

The Rhode Island State Senate passed a bill which was signed into law on July 14, 1992 banning incineration. The bill says (in part) "incineration of solid waste is the most costly method of waste disposal with known and unknown escalating cost which would place substantial and unreasonable burdens on both state and municipal budgets to the point of seriously jeopardizing the public's interest".

Ironbound residents have learned how true these words are.

In its first year of operation, the garbage incinerator on Blanchard St. has already been fined \$462,000 for releasing into the air unacceptably high amounts of mercury, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

Essex County officials are trying to get the state to approve the sale of \$40.1 million in bonds through its new utilities authority to cover debts already owed because of the operation of the garbage incinerator. Without the bond issue the cost of burning garbage at the incinerator would increase \$47 a ton. "Instead, the costs will be passed on to our children and grandchildren who will pay higher taxes to pay back the money for the bond issue," said Gene Aguilera, a lifelong Ironbound resident. "The Rhode Island Senate was right when it wrote about the "known and unknown escalating costs" of incineration."

Instead of incineration, the Rhode Island law states that at least 70% of its garbage will be recycled, composted, or reused.

Not only will this new law save Rhode Island money, it will also save the environment. As the Rhode Island law states, "Over four hundred (400) toxic pollutants including lead, mercury, dioxins and acid gasses are known to be emitted by solid waste incinerators; the known and unknown threats posed by solid waste incinerators to the health and safety of Rhode

Islanders, particularly children, along with the known and unknown threats to the environment are unacceptable."

Members of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste are calling on New Jersey to follow Rhode Island's lead and shut down their garbage incinerators. "What's true in Rhode Island is true in New Jersey. Incinerators pose a threat to the health and safety of New Jersey's children also. New Jersey should follow Rhode Island's lead and ban incineration," said Arnold Cohen from the ICATW. "The four existing incinerators in New Jersey should begin the process of shutting down."

Garbage Incinerator Pollution Proved

Ironbound residents don't go around saying "I told you so," but when it comes to the garbage incinerator, they could.

A study of rainwater collected near Warren County's trash incinerator showed high levels of mercury which is coming from the garbage incinerator there.

The study was headed by Professor Arthur Greenburg, a scientist at Rutgers University.

The levels of mercury they found went as high as 606 ppt (parts per trillion). The federal government's standard for mercury in water is 12 ppt., and 20 ppt. for air.

According to Criag Volland, president of Spectrum Technologists in Kansas City, Missouri, who has studied the mercury being given off at the Warren County incinerator, "The tests show beyond a reasonable doubt that mercury is finding its way into rainfall and throughout the whole Warren County area. They are proof that the plant is contaminating the area."

Professor Greenburg agrees that the mercury is coming from the garbage incinerator,
cont. on page 7

Newark Housing Authority Wasting One Billion Tax Dollars?

The **Newark Coalition For Low-Income Housing (NCLIH)** went back into court on August 18, 1992, against the Newark Housing Authority (NHA) for failing to live up to a 1989 Settlement Agreement which required the construction of 1777 new public housing apartments, and the repair and rental of thousands of vacant apartments.

"The Newark Housing Authority has wasted one quarter billion of taxpayers money because of its failure to build any new low income housing," said David Weiner, a member of the NCLIH.

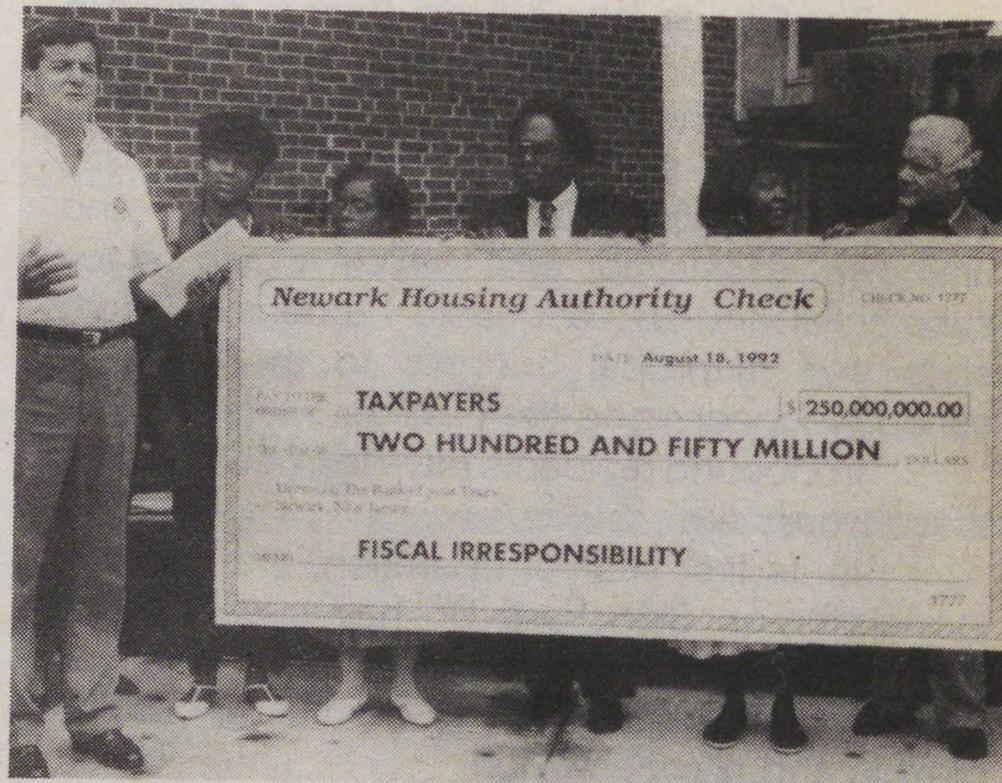
"The NHA may lose the \$150 million HUD gave them to build the new houses. Plus another \$100 million of taxpayers money was spent in the last 5 years to place homeless families in hotels instead of in permanent housing."

In court papers filed Aug. 18, many violations of the Settlement Agreement were pointed out. Some of these are:

- * Failure to complete a single new housing unit since 1987.

The court settlement required 1777 new apartments to be built. The money which HUD originally gave NHA to build these apartments now will not be enough, because of inflation. In the past, NHA has lost money because of their inability to build apartments efficiently, and to construct apartments well. In one case, the developer and the NHA official in charge of a development have been indicted. It has taken the NHA an average of 10 years to complete construction on previous projects.

The Coalition is asking that an independent person, called a "receiver", be appointed to take charge of new construction. This has been done successfully in other cities.



Members of NCLIH hold a giant check with the amount of taxpayers money they say is being wasted by the Newark Housing Authority.

- * Failure to comply with the Vacancy Repair Program of the Settlement Agreement. Under this section of the agreement, NHA was to reduce its high vacancy rate, by fixing up 1621 vacant apartments initially, and 68 vacant apartments per month.

The NHA did not repair all the vacancies, and in fact in some projects, vacancies increased. The repairs which were done were often shoddy. Instead of renting apartments to families on the waiting list, NHA transferred tenants from one apartment to another, and tried to count this as one less vacancy. Newark has one of the highest number of vacancies in the United States.

"Thousands of families have applied for public housing. The average time just to get a response, not even an offer of an apartment, is 5 years. In the meantime, more and more families become not only homeless but hopeless as they are caught up in this affordable housing dilemma," said Elsa Ramirez, a member of NCLIH.

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Dirty Dozen Make Sludge Slimy

Twelve companies, many of them not located in Newark, put nearly 7 million pounds of heavy metals into the Passaic Valley Sewerage system in 1990, according to a report released in July by the **Clean Sludge Coalition**. These companies were responsible for over 95% of the metals which were reported dumped into the PVSC system (only companies of a certain size are required by law to report substances which they put into the sewer system).

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission (PVSC) has been trying to figure out how to get rid of its sludge. It has applied for a permit to build the "world's largest sludge incinerator" here in Ironbound. However, citizens groups, like the Clean Sludge Coalition, have been pushing them to use their sludge for "beneficial uses", such as composting. If the sludge is contaminated with heavy metals and other chemicals which are hazardous to peoples' health, it cannot be used for composting. Both industry and homeowners use PVSC's sewer system.

"These companies are dumping their problems on Newark residents," said June Kruszewski, a member of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste. "If they burn this sludge, we will end up breathing in these heavy metals. Is this right?"

The 12 companies are located in Lodi, Elizabeth, Haledon, Nutley, Paterson, Clifton, and Newark.

The Clean Sludge Coalition wants PVSC to clean up its sludge, so that it can be used for fertilizer or compost, not burned. PVSC can clean its sludge through better "pretreatment" programs (where the chemicals are taken out) or by preventing the dumping of so much potentially hazardous material into its systems in the first place.

CSC also released a report which said that burning sludge will contribute to the poor air quality in the area. CSC said that when sludge is burned, heavy metals and organics (like dioxin) are released into the air.

The reports "Metals Out, Quality In," an

"Assessment of Costs for Sludge Management Options at PVSC" and "Sludge Incineration, A Disfavored Option: are available from CSC. Call 201-589-4668 for more information.

Incinerators Polluting With Mercury

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and says something should be done to reduce the levels of mercury (according to the Star Ledger of August 6, 1992).

The Essex County garbage incinerator, located in Ironbound, has also violated exceeded its levels for mercury.

Mercury is a highly toxic element that even in minute amounts can cause a variety of health problems.

Jane Nogaki from N.J.'s Environmental Federation said, "the study confirmed our worst fears, that incineration isn't a technology that's able to control these very hazardous pollutants, and is not an acceptable solid waste disposal technology."

The Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW) has been pushing the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy to come up with a state standard for how much mercury is "acceptable" from garbage incinerators. Right now, each incinerator has its own permit level.

"We have been talking about this for a year, but the DEPE has not done anything yet," said Mariarosa Da Costa from the ICATW.

East Side High School Class of 1972 Reunion

Sat. Sept. 26, Vista Hotel
1170 Spring St. (Rt. 1 & 9 S.), Elizabeth
\$52.50

Contact: Reunion Time: (908) 758-0222
or Karen Gajda (908) 242-2694 (work)
(908) 964-5466 (home)

HUD Tenants' Coalition Meet With Top Man

Tenants who are members of the HUD Tenants' Coalition in Newark met with the Regional Director of the Regional Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Dr. Anthony Villane, on August 14, 1992.

"We want to work with HUD to make sure that taxpayers money is spent the way it is supposed to be," said Frank Hutchins, spokesperson for the Coalition. "There are too many cases where the managers and owners are claiming expenditures that do not happen. Tenants can help HUD because they live in the buildings. They know what is actually going on."

Tenants criticized HUD and the New Jersey Mortgage Finance Agency, which is charged with monitoring conditions in many of the buildings, with "rubber stamping" rent increases, without knowing how money is actually spent in the buildings, and what work is really being done. "Rents are going up astronomically, and the quality of life is steadily deteriorating," said one tenant. For example, a tenant in Zion Towers is paying \$850 for a 2 bedroom apartment - in a building which has many serious maintenance and security problems.

Tenants questioned the policies which continue to reward "bad management practices," where an owner needs continual high rent increases in order to run his property.

Dr. Villane said that all factual concerns which tenants have about who gets into buildings, what expenses are being claimed, or why maintenance is not being done, will be investigated. He also agreed to help set up a meeting with the New Jersey Mortgage Finance Agency.

"We have been talking about problems in these buildings for many years, and now it is time to do something. We can't wait until the buildings are dilapidated and everyone has moved out. Tenants are working hard to do their share, and they feel that HUD should do its share too."



Members of the HUD Tenant Coalition before their meeting with Regional Director Dr. Villane.

NHA Wasting Tax \$\$?

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The Coalition wants the receiver to be in charge of repairing and filling vacant apartments too.

"One can only wonder why the NHA cannot provide safe, decent and sanitary housing," said Steve Finn, Director of the NCLIH. NHA has a \$66 million annual operating budget. In addition, each year, NHA receives approximately \$40 million in special purpose grants. How can an agency that receives over \$100 million a year, not counting millions more in funds for new construction, be so bad at providing the essential living services and permanent housing that low income families need?"

The Coalition originally went to court in 1989 to stop the demolition of Columbus Homes unless the Housing Authority agreed to replace each unit it blew up as required by federal law.

"We went back into court because the NHA has not started a single unit. Vacancies were not filled and repairs were not made. We have lost our faith in the NHA," said Vic DeLuca, Coalition chairperson. "The real victims here are the thousands of families desperately in need of housing who are still waiting, and the thousands more who live in public housing and can't get essential services."

New Jerseyans Favor Health Care For All

Some 300,000 New Jerseyans had difficulty getting healthcare in the past year because they could not afford it or had no health insurance, according to a survey conducted by Rutgers University.

Some residents - those who live in cities, are poor, or young - get less healthcare than others.

83% of those surveyed said healthcare is "something all New Jerseyans are entitled to receive regardless of their ability to pay".

87% of those who did not see a doctor cited some type of financial reason. Those who said someone in their household should have seen a doctor but did not were most likely to be residents with school-age children, those employed in hourly occupations or unemployed, people 18 to 29 years old, and those with incomes under \$20,000.

Help With Green Cards

In Ironbound, persons who need help filling out form I-90, may contact the Catholic Community Services (CCS) Immigration Office at 269 Oliver St. CCS will also arrange to send someone to another location, such as a church or school, to help groups of 15 or more persons fill out the applications. Call 589-0300 for more information. There is a \$40 fee for CCS, in addition to the application fees. CCS has all the forms necessary.

Form I-90 is the application needed to replace the old green cards. Any green card issued before 1978 needs to be replaced by one which can be read by a computer. The old green cards (except Form I-551) will expire on August 2, 1993.



Children from the Ironbound Afterschool Program presented Governor Florio with a special T-shirt on Sept. 10. The Governor was in Newark to sign a bill supporting Afterschool Programs.

Your Right To Hospital Service: Charity Care

Under N.J. state law, hospitals must provide free or reduced-cost care to low-income New Jersey residents, including undocumented aliens, who are not eligible for Medicaid or Medicare, and whose hospital bills are not covered by private health insurance. You can only receive coverage for doctors who are provided by the hospital. If you have some health insurance, "charity care" can be used to pay the amount which is not covered.

Each hospital is required to give you a written notice about charity care when you go into the hospital. Depending on your family income, you could qualify for free or reduced cost care. (This is not the same as the Hill-Burton law, which covers some hospital services sometimes. If your bill is not eliminated by Hill-Burton, ask about the "charity care" program).

For more information, and an income chart which shows eligibility, contact: Legal Services of New Jersey, (609)242-0776, and ask for the August 1992 issue of **Looking Out** magazine.

Uma Historia de Sucesso De Uma Estudante Especial

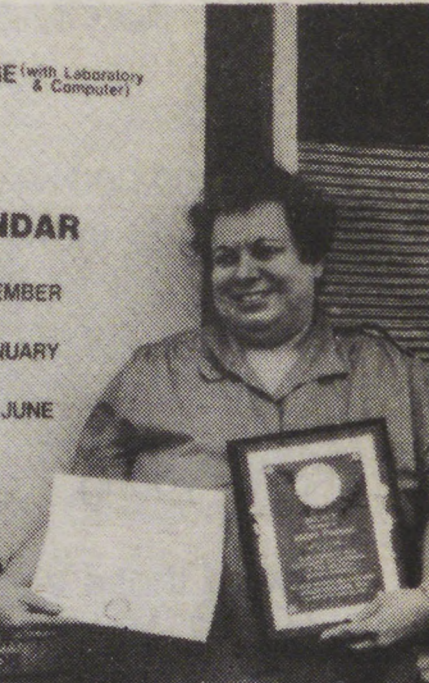
Isabel Pascual e está sempre ocupada ajudando estudantes no **Centro de Educação para Adultos**, classes que são oferecidas por Ironbound Community Corporation e Essex County College.

Mas nestes ultimos 18 meses a Isabel tem sido uma estudante e recentemente recebeu um Professorado em Public Policy Administration, da Universidade Rutgers. Alem disso a Isabel concluiu o curso com notas altas e foi honrada pela sociedade Honoraria Nacional.

A Isabel atendeu classes 2 dias por semanas para completar o programa e passou os domingos na biblioteca. Entretanto o seu marido Frank ajudou no Centro de Educação para Adultos, substituindo a Isabel enquanto ela ía assistir às classes.

A Isabel começou a trabalhar com o Ironbound Community Corporation em 1978, quando ela foi admitida para trabalhar com o público. Ela distribuía panfletos, ajudava pessoas a registarem-se para votar, assistia a reuniões comunitarias, e ajudava pessoas que chegavam ao Centro de Informação no 95 da Fleming Ave. Em 1980, a Isabel começou a organizar o Programa de Educação para Adultos para o Ironbound Community Corporation com 25 estudantes. Era para ser um programa multicultural, com classes bi-lingual para servir uma comunidade de varias linguas. Nesse tempo os fundos eram poucos, e ela trabalhou 6 meses sem ordenado, acreditando de que se o programa começasse o dinheiro apareceria.

Ela estava certa. Em 1983, a Fundação Victoria deu os fundos, e de seguida em combinação com o Essex County College, preparou-se um programa de creditos de College. Desde esse tempo de 200 a 300 estudantes através do programa do Ironbound receberam graduações BA, e 450 estudantes receberam Associate degrees.



• ENGLISH
• ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (with Laboratory & Computer)
• HISTORY
• MATH & MORE
• GED PREPARATORY COURSES

REGISTRATION CALENDAR

FALL SEMESTER
CLASSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER

SPRING SEMESTER
CLASSES BEGIN JANUARY

SUMMER SEMESTER
CLASSES BEGIN JUNE

CLASSES: MONDAY-FRIDAY
6:30 PM - 9:30 PM
SATURDAY
8:30 AM - 4:00 PM

FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL
ISABEL PASCUAL AT 465-0947
GEORGE OLIVO AT 877-3438/3001

Muitos estudantes que passaram pelo Programa de Educação para Adultos receberam os seus Masters Degrees.

Este ano, quase 250 estudantes atenderam o Programa de Educação para Adultos. "Eu penso que os alunos estão contentes com o programa. Eles gostam do ambiente, das classes pequenas, e da nossa atenção pessoal. Eles começam a conhecer-se, e a ajudar-se uns aos outros," diz Isabel.

As classes de Outono começam no dia 14 de Setembro.

Ajude financeira, empréstimos e programas de trabalho para estudantes estão disponíveis para quem qualificar. Muitas classes de creditos de College são dadas por professores bi-lingual.

Alem disso, este ano, vamos ter classes, sem creditos em Espanhol, Portugues e Francês e classes para ajudar os estudantes a obter o diploma de Graduate Equivalency (GED, o mesmo que High School).

O Programa de Educação para Adultos está florescendo. E também a sua Directora. Parabens Isabel!

Para mais informações sobre o programa por favor chamar: 465-0947.

Quando O Ironbound Terá Sua Piscina?

Já passaram quase cinco anos desde que a cidade de Newark começou a fazer o buraco para uma piscina olímpica no Ironbound. Esta nova piscina seria para substituir a velha casa de banho na Wilson Av. a qual foi vendida para particulares, apesar dos protestos da comunidade. A construção da piscina foi paralizada porque o terreno está contaminado e os moradores daquela área ficaram doente com o tremendo odor exalado do sub-solo. Em Agosto de 1987 todos os trabalhos foram paralizados devido a contaminação com o químico phenol. Este químico pode causar irritação na pele e nos olhos.

Depois de uma reunião na Igreja Presbiteriana no dia 9 de Junho de 1992, Al Zach, Diretor de Engenharia da Cidade, falou dos planos de descontaminação do local e resumo da construção. No dia 14 de Maio de 1992, o DEPE aprovou o plano para limpar o local da piscina. A construção é suposta ser iniciada neste outono ou no principio da primavera de 1993. O periodo de duração será de 12 meses. Isto quer dizer que não estará pronta antes de 1994 ou 1995. Será um periodo de 10 anos desde a concepção da piscina em 1995. O proprio ou Zach admite, "Algo de mal se passa com as entidades governamentais, incluindo a minha, não compreendo porque a construção não começou mais cedo. Já gastamos mais de 1 milhão de dólares em consultas e testes antes de iniciamos os trabalhos."

Celenese concordou em pagar as despesas extraordinarias desta construção. Celenese é uma fabrica de plásticos. Celenese comprou a fábrica que existia no local da construção da piscina, por trinta (30) anos. O milhão de dolares gastos até o momento, foram pagos por Celenese. O proximo passo sera furar varios buracos e depois testá-los. A agua existente no sub-solo será toda filtrada com filtros de carbono. Isto é um processo continuo que poderá durar até 20 anos. O sistema filtrage não permitir mal cheiro. No entanto, disse Mr. Zach, no principio haverá algum odor, más que depois desaparecerá. A piscina será construida acima do



solo. Apenas 3 pés ficará no sub-solo. A piscina será apoiada em colunas.

Mr. Zach espera reunir-se com mais duas comunidades afim, quero dizer, reunir duas vezes mais com a comunidade, afim de explicar estes planos, quanto tempo durará e o que acontecerá durante este período. Ele disse que a cidade contra tará um esperto em saúde pública e que permanecerá no local durante todo o período da construção, afim de assegurar que não haverá nenhum problema. Ele insta com a comunidade em envolver se mais com o Departamento de Recreações afim de operar o local com mais eficiência.

Mr. Zach também respondeu perguntas sobre o campo de futebol, fechado há quase cinco anos por estar contaminado com PCB. Ele disse que a cidade tem planos de cobrir o campo com produtos o qual selaria e não prejudicará ninguém. Isto somente poderá ser feito se o PCB existente não causar dano à água existente no subsolo. Isto está sendo investigado.

Tidewater Baling Co. na esquina da rua St. Charles e Ferry St. assinou uma orden administrativa para limpar o PCB existente no local. Isto quer dizer que a contaminação de PCB - existente no local foi causada por esta companhia, e eles deverão ser responsável pela limpeza do campo de futebol. Mr. Zach disse que

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"Boondoggle" Para Pagadores De Taxes De Essex?

A Autoridade nova de Utilidades do Condado de Essex autorizou uma aplicação para emitir 41 bilhões de dolares em titulas de divida para financiar a sua operação e satisfazer a lista de dividas feitas pelo incinerador de lixo de Newark.

"A emissão destes titulos de divida parece outro "boondoggle" para o contribuinte de taxas," disse Joe Nardone, do Comité do Ironbound Contra Despejos Tóxicos (ICATW). "Oficiais do Condado conseguirão mais trabalhos e golusices para os seus amigos. Os que ficarão a pagar a divida por anos serão os nossos filhos e netos."

O custo de queimar lixo no incinerador do Condado de Essex deve aumentar \$39 por tonelada até ao ano que vem segundo o Executivo do Condado D'Alessio! O Condado deve 4.2 milhões ao Port Authority de NY/NJ pelas operações do incinerador. O Condado calculou mal o custo de dispor dos cinzas e nós os contribuintes somos responsáveis pela divida.

Em vez de aumentar o preço a todas que despejam o lixo no incinerador e dizerem quanto é que custa realmente, para queimar lixo, o Condado fez a nova "Autoridade de Utilidades." O orçamento proposto pela nova Autoridade de Utilidades é mais de \$3 milhões. Só o custo dos empregados é \$1,4 milhões! No Condado de Bergen o trabalho de Director Executivo da Autoridade de Utilidades paga \$120.000 a \$150.000 por ano!

Piscina cont.

a cidade está em entendimento com uma organização filantrópica a qual administrara e ajudará nas despesas da limpeza.

Mr. Zach disse que o campo de futebol pequeno tem poluição ate uma profundidade de 3 pés. O campo não foi fechado por que a poluição dele não prejudica. Mäs no entanto, será limpo.

"Isto faz-nos nervoso," disse Vic De Luca.

"Todo este tempo perdido quando nossas crianças não tem um local para brincar ou uma piscina. Pare que alguns destes miúdos enentrarão na puberdade sem no entanto tirar proveito destas atividades. O que é mais triste é que perguntamos antes se aquele local havia sido testado, antes que a velha casa de banho ser destruida. Todos disseram que sim. Veja agora todo este tempo e dinheiro gasto com tais testes. Teriamos economizado muito mais dinheiro se a velha casa de banho tivesse sido arranjada.

Não Amonia No Ironbound !

Residentes do Ironbound testemunharam numa Audiencia Publica levada a efeito pelo Departamento de Protecção Ambiente e Energia, sobre o seu plano de usar amonia para evitar que o incinerador do lixo largue grandes quantidades de nitrogenio oxido para o ar. O nitrogenio oxido causa problemas de saúde. A Amonia tambem pode ser um perigo para a saude. "A melhor soolução para esse problema deveria ser o de fechar o incinerador do lixo," disseram membros do Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.

Ajuda Com Os Cartões Verdes

Quem precisar de ajuda para preencher a forma I-90 pode dirigir-se aos escritórios dos Serviços de Imigração da Comunidade Católica (CCS) na 269 Oliver St. Os serviços podem ainda mandar alguém a outros locais, tais como igrejas, escolas, etc., se houverem grupo de 15 ou mais pessoas. Chame para 589-0300 para mais informação. A renovação é feita através da forma I-90. O preço do processo é \$70, e o custo do preenchimento das formas é \$40. De acordo com os Serviços de Imigração e Naturalização todos os cartões verdes anteriores a 1978 têm que ser renovados, para poderem passar a ser lidos por computador (Forma I-551) Todos os cartões verdes antigos expiram a 2 de Agosto de 1993.

Una Estudiante Especial Con Una Historia De Exito

Isabel Pascual, esta siempre ocupada ayudando a los estudiantes de las clases para adultos que son ofrecidas por Ironbound Community Corporation y el Essex County College.

Durante los ultimos 18 meses, Isabel ha sido estudiante y recientemente ella ha recibido una "Maestria en AdministraciOn Publica de la Universidad de Rutgers. En adici3n de completar el programa, Isabel es uno de los honores mas altos debido a su grado academico. Isabel ha sido nombrada por la Sociedad Honoraria Nacional.

Isabel atendia clases dos dias a la semana para completar el programa y los domingos los pasaba en la libreria. Mientrastanto Frank, el esposo de Isabel, le ayudaba y cooperaba con la comunidad sustituyendola en el **Programa de Educaci3n Para Adultos** en los dias que Isabel asistia a clases.

Isabel comenz3 a trabajar con Ironbound Community Corporation en el a3o 1978, y cuando ella comenz3 a trabajar en la comunidad, distribuyen do literatura a los residentes, y ayudaba a registrar personas para votar, atendia a las reuniones en la comunidad y ayudaba a las personas que pedian informaci3n en el Information Center del 95 de Fleming Ave.

En el 1980, Isabel comenz3 a organizar el Programa de Educaci3n para Adultos en Ironbound Community Corporation con 25 estudiantes. Fue un programa multi-cultural, con clases bilingues para servir a la comunidad con muchas razas y diferentes idiomas. En ese tiempo los recursos fueron escasos - y ella trabajo voluntariamente por 6 meses. Ella veia un futuro para el programa. Ella sabia que tan pronto el programa comenzaria los fondos economicos serian garantizados.

Ella estaba correcta. En 1983, Victoria Foundation ortogo fondos economicos al Essex County College para establecer una necesidad de la comunidad de proveer creditos de colegios. Desde e se tiempo 200 a 300 estudiantes

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estudian en Ironbound que se una extenci3n del Essex County College. Cientos de estos estudiantes han recibido el bachillerato y mas de 450, han recibido grados Asociados y un gran numero de esto estudiantes han continuado seus estudios graduados y han recibido su maestria.

Este a3o cerca de 250 estudiantes atendieron el Programa de Educaci3n para Adultos, "Yo pienso que los estudiantes estan muy contentos con el programa, a ellos les gusta el ambientes, las pequenas clases y la atenci3n personal que se le da aqui. Ellos comienzan a conocerse unos con otros, intercambian cultura, y se ayudan uno al otro," dice Isabel.

Las clases de oto3o comenzaran en Septiembre 14, 1992. Ayuda financiera, prestamos a estudiantes, programa de trabajo y estudios estan disponibles para aquellos que cualifiquen. Muchas de las clases de creditos de colegios son ofrecidas por maestros bi-lingues. En adici3n este a3o se ofreceran, clases de no creditos en Espa3ol, Portugues y Frances, y clases para ayudar a los estudiantes para prepararse para el examen de equivalencia de escuela superior.

El Programa de Educaci3n para Adultos esta floreciendo y su directora tambi3n.

Felicitaciones Isabel! Para mas informaci3n sobre el programa, llame al telefono 465-0947. despues de las 5:00 PM.

Podrá Ironbound Conseguir Una Piscina Nueva Algun Día?

Hace casi cinco años desde que la Ciudad de Newark comenzó a hacer un hoyo para la nueva piscina interna de tamaño Olímpica para Ironbound. Esta nueva piscina iba a reemplazar a la vieja casa de baño en Wilson Ave. que la Ciudad vendió a empresarios privados aun por encima de las objeciones de la comunidad. La construcción de la piscina se paró durante las primeras semanas de construcción porque los vecinos se estaban enfermando por el olor nauseabundo que salía del sitio. En Agosto de 1987 la construcción de la piscina se paró por contaminación de phenol. El phenol puede causar severa irritación de la piel y los ojos.

En un mitin en la Iglesia Presbiteriana Wolff Memorial, el 9 de Junio de 1992, el Director de Ingeniería de la Ciudad, Al Zach, habló acerca de los planes para finalmente limpiar el sitio de la piscina y comenzar la construcción.

El 14 de Mayo de 1992, el DEPE (Department of Environmental Protection & Energy) aprobó en plan remediativo para limpiar el sitio de la piscina. La construcción estará comenzando a finales del Otoño de 1992 o a principios de la Primavera de 1993. Se tomará unos 12 meses para completarla, lo que significa que 1994 ó 1995 llegará antes que adultos piscina pueda ser usada por los niños y adultos de la ciudad de Newark. Lo que serán 10 años desde la concepción de la piscina en 1985. El propio Sr. Zach admitió, "Algo está mal con las entidades gubernamentales, incluyendo la nuestra, para que la construcción no haya comenzado más temprano. Casi un millón de dólares se ha gastado en tesis de laboratorio y en consultores aún antes de que la construcción empiece."

Celanese ha acordado pagar por un gasto extraordinario para la construcción de la piscina. Celanese es un manufacturero de plástico quien compró la compañía del sitio propuesto para la piscina hace más de 30 años atrás. El millón de dólares que se ha gastado hasta hoy fue pagado



por Celanese. El próximo paso es poner nuevos pozos y probarlos. El agua bajotierra será extraída por medio de filtros de carbon para limpiarla. Esta es una operación continua que pudiera continuar por 20 años. Los arreglos del filtro deben ser incluidos y no debiera resultar en malos olores. Pero el Sr. Zach dijo que puedan haber algunos olores durante la construcción cuando el phenol que se sacó al principio sea enturbiado.

El cuerpo de la piscina será construido sobre el nivel de la tierra. Tres pies de la piscina quedarán sobre el nivel de la tierra. La piscina sería construida en pilares para soportar el peso.

El Sr. Zach acordó en asistir a 2 reuniones más de la comunidad para explicar el plan de construcción cuando este sea desarrollado y explicar que pasara durante los doce meses de construcción. El dijo que la ciudad contrataría un experto independiente en seguridad y salud para que supervise la construcción.

Sr. Zach insta a los residentes a que se envuelvan en el programa de Recreación en correr en la operación de la piscina.

Sr. Zach también contestó preguntas

cont. p.15

La Piscina cont.

acerca del gran espacio de recreo que a sido cerrado por espacio de 5 años debido a la contaminación con PCB. El dijo que la ciudad está tratando de cubrir el terreno con cespel artificial para que asi la contaminación pueda ser encapsulada y no le haga daño a nadie. Eso solo se puede hacer si el PCB no arriesga el agua debajo de la tierra. Eso está en investigación.

La compañía Tidewater Baling, en la esquina de St. Charles St. y Ferry St., designó a "Administrative Consent Order" para la limpieza de PCB en su propiedad. Si se puede probar que la contaminación de PCB en la tierra fué causado por Tidewater, ellos pueden hacerca responsables de la limpieza del terreno de recreo también. Sr. Zach dijo que la ciudad está sosteniendo reuniones con un grupo que quiere manejar el Estadio como una organización, no lucrativa, y ayudar a la limpieza del lugar.

Sr. Zach dijo que el poco lugar que hay de recreo tambien está contaminado 2 pies bajo la tierra. De 6-8 pulgadas de capa fértil fué añadida al terreno. El lugar no a sido cerrado porque el dice que la contaminación no es peligrosa y no causa daños. Ese lugar va a tener que ser limpiado eventualmente.

"Da mucha colera," dijo Vic De Luca. "La cantidad de tiempo que se a perdido, cuándo nuestros niños pudieran tener una piscina y recrearse en ella y no pueden. Parece que algunos de estos niños van a llegar a la adolescencia antes que tengamos esta piscina. Lo más trista del caso es que nosotros preguntamos si el lugar habia examinado por contaminación, antes de que cerraran el Bathhouse de Wilson Ave. Todo el mundo dijo que si que se habia examinado. Pero miren todo el tiempo y dinero perdido para gastarlo en hacer exámenes ahora. Se hubiera ahorrado el dinero y el tiempo de todo el mundo si se hubiera arreglado la piscina vieja."



No Amoníaco En Ironbound

Residentes de Ironbound testificaron en una audiencia pública del Departamento de la Protección del Medioambiente y Energia sobre su plan para usar amoníaco para parar el escape al al aire de ambos cantidades de "nitrogen oxide" del incinerador de basura. Los "nitrogen oxide" causan problemas de salud. Amoníaco tambien puede ser peligroso para nuestro salud. "La mejor solución de este problema seria si cierran el incinerador," dijeron miembros de los **Comité de Ironbound en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos**.

Ayuda Con La Tarjeta Verde

En Ironbound, personas que necesitan llenar la forma I-90, pueden obtener ayuda en el Servicio Catolico de Inmigración de la Comunidad (CCS), 269 Oliver St. El CCS también hace arreglos para mandar a alguien a otro sitio, por exemplo, iglesias, escuelas, etc. Si hay grupos de 15 o más personas que deseen obtener ayuda para llenar las formas. Llamen 589-0300 para más información. El costo por un aplicación es \$70, y por la ayuda de CCS es \$40 mas. CCS tiene los aplicaciones.

La Forma I-90 es la forma que se necesita para reemplazar las viejas tarjetas verdes. El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) anunció que las viejas tarjetas verdes, tienen que ser reemplazadas por la Forma i-551, que se puede leer por una computadora. Todas las tarjetas verdes (esepto la Forma I-551) expiran en Agosto 2 de 1990.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Community Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

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**Next Meeting:
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We will have a first-hand report back from the Earth Summit in Brazil.

Thursday, Oct. 8, 7:30 PM
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